

WEEKLY



VISITOR,

OR,

LADIES' MISCELLANY.

"TO WAKE THE SOUL BY TENDER STROKES OF ART,
"TO RAISE THE GENIUS AND TO MEND THE HEART."

VOL. II.]

SATURDAY, April 28, 1804.

[No. 82]

THE RIGID FATHER.

A TALE.

BEFORE the hand of republican power had levelled all distinctions in France, and sunk the proudest families to the humiliating condition, of the meanest peasant, in the gay neighborhood of Versailles, the marquis D'Embleville owned a sumptuous hotel, where he lived in epicurean luxury and princely splendor. His mind possessed all the imperious vanity of the ancient regime; and placed by fortune at an awful distance he looked down upon the *canaille* as unworthy to hold with him a rank in the same scale of being.

His only son, Lewis, in the prime of youth, had made the tour of Switzerland; he had visited every part of those wondrous regions, where Nature reigns in all her grandeur, and displays to the enthusiastic mind that sublime and majestic scenery which attracts and gratifies the most unbounded curiosity.

So remote from the haunts of courtly pleasure—so distant from the giddy circle of high life, he felt the impression of that passion, beneath whose controlling power mortals of all degrees are indiscriminately doomed to bow.

The object of his admiration was a

lovely Swiss, fresh from the hand of Nature, in all the bloom of youth and beauty, like the mother of mankind in the state of primeval innocence; honesty was the only wealth her friends possessed; her charms and virtue were her only portion.

With this lovely maid Lewis had sought and cultivated an acquaintance.—He weighed her mental graces against the frippery of Parisian belles, and with pleasure saw them preponderate.

She felt the congenial passion; but, from disparity of circumstances, suppressed the kindling hope. The shaft was fixed too deep in his bosom to be eradicated without lacerating his vitals; although despairing of success, he returned to his father, and on his knee besought him to confirm his happiness by an assent to this unequal union.

Degrading intimation! should the honorable tide of princely blood long flowing down the channel of an illustrious ancestry, be contaminated by mingling with plebeian streams? No! —He spurned him from his feet; and with a niggard hand, reluctantly conferring a scanty annuity, bade him retire again to his ignominious exile and see his face no more!

He was too well acquainted with the inflexibility of his father's temper, when once arrived at a certain point—he

knew that the moment of expostulation was forever past!—He was forbidden to return to seek a pardon, even by the narrow path of duty; he therefore felt himself not unhappy that, without a direct breach of parental obligation, he could by the trivial sacrifice of his fortune, obtain the object of his desires.

He bade adieu to the scenes of departed affluence, and flew to repose himself on the faithful bosom of domestic affection. The inhabitants of the happy valley celebrated their nuptials with the usual ceremonies, and Lewis soon forgot that he was born to higher expectations.

The storm, which had long been gathering over devoted France, at length descended, involving in one general ruin all the pride of prerogative title and family. The sanguinary streams that flowed from the throne, swollen by a thousand rills, had deluged the nation, and the horrid engine of death (the Guillotine) still frowned tremendous over its innumerable victims!

Not with less terror than the trembling traveller, when he sees the accumulating Avalanche thundering from Alpine precipices, in its progress tearing up towering pines, and crushing into atoms the obstructing cottages, the marquis D'Embleville beheld the approaching desolation!

His lady died of a broken heart to observe the splendor of her family eclipsed; and rescuing a comparative trifle from the wreck of affluence, he hastily left his proscribed country in disguise, and fled towards the regions of the ancient Helvetic liberty; where, after a long and weary wandering among those eternal mountains, which form the barrier of nations; whose heads crowned with snows, old as the creation, view the turgid clouds rolling round their base—amid the wildest scenes of nature, he experienced the bitter pangs of reflection, without a beam of distant hope to cheer him in his exile.

In order to divert the cares that wrung his bosom, he had visited the stupendous cataract of the Rhine—he had marked the wanderings of the Emmenten, and the Reuss, and at length arrived at a charmingly romantic valley in the neighborhood of Lugano.

The evening sun shot his yellow rays over olive, orange, and citron groves, which clothed the sides of the far-stretched mountains, when he reached a neat little cottage seated on a gentle declivity, which terminated in the tranquil waters of an extensive lake, over which gentle zephyrs wafted the softened notes of rustic joy—the villagers were returning from the labors of the day, and here and there appeared, in distant groups, winding down the avenues of the vine-clad hills.

At the cottage door he was met by two buxom little girls, on whose cheeks bloomed the roses of health, and their dress was such as served not to decorate, but display the fine symmetry of their features.

They made a low and graceful courtesy, and then ran in to announce the approach of a stranger.

The charming mother came out, and modestly welcomed him to her cottage, when she set before him the best her simple larder afforded, together with the choicest fruits the children could procure.

He took the children on his knee, and encouraged their artless prattle by familiar questions and endearments; and from them he learnt that their papa was gone to take a long walk on the mountains, on which account they were unable to accompany him as usual.

Their pleasures—their pastimes, and their mode of education, became the general topics of conversation; and the marquis discovered in this little group more natural ability and good sense than he had frequently found in the most polished circles. The mother was an intelligent liberal-minded woman, and delivered her sentiments with the most agreeable and unaffected simplicity—her whole deportment and conduct evinced the most sacred attachment to the maternal and conjugal duties; and she spoke with enthusiasm of the enjoyments of retirement and domestic life.

The mind of the marquis was much affected and it was with apparent difficulty he could conceal the various emotions which struggled in his bosom.

The little mountaineers who had been on the "tip-toe of expectation" for the arrival of their father, now recognized his foot-steps as he approached the door; and running out to welcome him, hung around his knees, and danced with excess of rapture, while he distributed among them some flowers and other natural curiosities, indigenous to the soil, which he had picked up in the way.

A sudden pleasure seemed to irradiate the lovely countenance of the mother, as she introduced her consort to her guest.—Had a clap of thunder that moment torn from the summit of the neighboring mountain the eternal rock, which then cast a length of shade across the lake, and hurled it into the vale below, a greater degree of astonishment could not have been depicted in the faces of both, than at this unexpected rencontre.

A momentary silence prevailed—conscious remorse touched the heart of the marquis at the appearance of a son whom he had so much injured, while Lewis stood awed beneath the heretofore authoritative eye of a disobliged parent.

The roses fled the cheek of the amiable Maria, while the husband on his knee deprecated the forgiveness of that father, of whose displeasure she had formerly heard with so much emotion; and who she now fully expected, was come to destroy her happiness forever!

He perceived their agitation; adver-

sity had softened his heart, and all the father returned! For a while he could not speak; but took their hands, and joining them together, lifted his eyes to heaven, as in the act of imploring blessings on them both. He then snatched the wondering infants to his bosom, and shed over them involuntary tears.

The first tumults this interview had occasioned, subsiding, a calmer but more solemn scene ensued. The death of lady Embleville, and the family misfortunes engaged all their attention; and, while they listened to the "tale of woe," they mutually paid the tribute due to human calamity.

The marquis having now experienced the vicissitudes and fallacy of fortune, acknowledged the superior prudence of his son in making so judicious a choice, and blessed the power which so mysteriously disposed him to provide this calm retreat, and those domestic comforts, amidst which he resolved to spend the evening of his days.

Selected Biography.

WILLIAM LYON,

THIS gentleman was an itinerant player, who performed at Edinburgh, was particularly excellent in the part of Gibby the Highlander, and possessed a most astonishing memory. One evening, over a bottle, he wagered a crown bowl of punch (a liquor of which he was very fond) that he next morning at the rehearsal, would repeat the whole contents of a Daily Advertiser, from the beginning to the end. At the rehearsal his opponent reminded him of the wager, imagining, as he was intoxicated the preceding night, that he must certainly have forgot it, and rallied him severely on his boasting of his memory.

Lyon pulled the paper from his pocket, and desired the other to decide whether he did or did not win the wager. Notwithstanding the want of connection of the paragraphs, the number and variety of advertisements, and the general chaos which appears in the composition of any newspaper, he repeated it from the beginning to the end without making a mistake. Lyon died at Edinburgh about the year 1748.

LORD THOMAS LYTTLETON.

A YOUNG nobleman of great parliamentary talents, but of dissipated manners, was cut off from a race of luxury and sensuality under circumstances peculiarly impressive. His death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance: he saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman clad in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. His lordship, however, was not so intimidated by this summons as to be induced to banish conviviality.

On the third day, he had a party of friends to spend the evening with him; and, about the time predicted, said he believed he should jockey the ghost; but a few minutes afterwards he was taken faint, and carried to bed, from whence he rose no more. His lordship was born January 30, 1744, and died November 27, 1779, aged upwards of 35 years.

INSTRUCTIONS, HOW TO

PRESERVE AND IMPROVE
THE SHAPES OF YOUNG LADIES.

[From Darwin's *Zoonomia*.]

DELICATE young ladies are very liable to become awry at many boarding schools. This is occasioned principally by their being obliged too long to preserve an erect attitude, by sitting on forms many hours together. To prevent this the school seats should have either backs, on which they may occasionally rest themselves; or desks before them, on which they may occasionally lean. This is a thing of greater consequence than may appear to those, who have not attended to it.

When the least tendency to become awry is observed, they should be advised to lie down on a bed or sofa for an hour in the middle of the day for many months; which generally prevents the increase of this deformity by taking off for a time the pressure on the spine of the back, and it at the same time tends to make them grow taller. Young persons, when nicely measured, are found to be half an inch higher in a morning than at night; as is well known to those, who enlist very young men for soldiers.

This is owing to the cartilages between the bones of the back becoming compressed by the weight of the head and shoulders on them during the day. It is the same pressure which produces curvatures and distortions of the spine in growing children, where the bones are softer than usual; and which may thus be relieved by an horizontal posture for an hour in the middle of the day, or by being frequently allowed to lean on a chair, or to play on the ground or a carpet.

Young ladies should also be directed, where two sleep in a bed, to change every night, or every week, their sides of the bed; which will prevent their tendency to sleep always on the same side which is not only liable to produce crookedness, but also to occasion diseases by the internal parts being so long kept in uniform contact as to grow together. For the same reason they should not be allowed to sit always on the same side of the fire or window, because they will then be inclined too frequently to bend themselves to one side.

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

THE Leyden Gazette, of the 12th of December, 1785, gives the following account of the interposition of divine Providence in favor of a widow and her family, near Dordrecht, in the province of Holland.

This industrious woman was left by her husband, who was an eminent carpenter, a comfortable house, with some land, and two boats for carrying merchandize and passengers on the canals. She was also supposed to be worth above ten thousand guilders, in ready money, which she employed in a hempen and sail-cloth manufactory, as the means not only of increasing her fortune, but of instructing her children (a son and two daughters) in those useful branches of business.

One night, about nine o'clock, when the workmen were gone home, a person dressed in uniform, with a musket and broadsword, came to her house, and requested lodging: "I let no lodging, friend," said the widow; "and besides, I have no spare bed, unless you sleep with my son, which I think very im-

proper, being a perfect stranger to us all."

The soldier then showed a discharge from Diesbech's regiment, (signed by the major, who gave him an excellent character) and a passport from Comte de Maillebois, governor of Breda. The widow believing the stranger to be an honest man, as he really was, called her son, and asked him, if he would accommodate a veteran, who had served the republic thirty years with reputation, with a part of his bed. The young man consented, and the soldier was hospitably entertained, and withdrew to rest.

Some hours after, a loud thumping was heard at the street door, which roused the soldier, who stole softly down stairs, and listened at the hall. The blows were repeated, and the door almost broken thro' by a sledge hammer, or some heavy instrument. By this time the affrighted widow, and her daughters, were running about, and screaming, murder! murder! but the son having joined the soldier, with a case of loaded pistols, and the latter screwing on his bayonet, and fresh priming his piece, which was well filled with slugs, desired the women to retire, as bloody work might be expected in a few minutes. Soon after, the door was burst in, and two fellows entered, and were instantly shot by the son, who discharged both his pistols at once. Two more returned the favor, from without, but without effect; and the intrepid veteran, taking advantage of the discharge of their arms, rushing on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilst the other was running away, lodged the contents of his piece between his shoulders, and he dropped dead on the spot. They then closed the door as well as they could; re-loaded their arms; made a good fire; and watched till day-light, when a number of weavers and spinners came to resume their employment. We may guess their horror and surprise on seeing four men dead on a dunghill, where the soldier had dragged them before the door was shut.

The burgomaster and his syndic attended, and took the depositions of the family relative to this affair. The bodies were buried in a cross-road, and a stone erected over the grave, with this inscription.

"Here lie the wretched carcasses of

four unknown ruffians, who deservedly lost their lives in an attempt to rob or murder a worthy woman and her family. A stranger, who slept in the house, to which divine Providence undoubtedly directed him, was the principal instrument in preventing the perpetration of such horrid designs, which justly entitles him to a lasting memorial, and the thanks of the public. John Adrian de Vries, a discharged soldier, from the regiment of Diesbech—a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand—and upwards of seventy years old—was the David who slew two of these Goliaths; the rest being killed by the son of the family. *In honorem, et gratitudinis ergo, Dei optimi maximi, pietatis et innocentiae summi protectoris—magistratus et concilium civitatis Dortrechensis hoc signum poni curavere, xx. die Nov. annoque salutaris humani, 1785."*

The widow presented the soldier with one hundred guilders, and the city settled a handsome pension on him for the rest of his life.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY, ON HER MARRIAGE.

BY AN ATTACHED FRIEND.

THE first thing necessary for the insurance of conjugal felicity is to study the disposition of the man in whom your future happiness is reposed; and always endeavor to derive pleasure from those amusements which seem to afford the highest satisfaction to his breast. Home ought to be the centre of domestic happiness; and it is the wife's duty to make it both cheerful and sweet: for if your husband should be naturally of a roving disposition, you will increase the propensity by coldness or reproach. Always receive him with cheerfulness and good humor; and never omit any polite attention to his friends; for every civility you pay to those he is attached to, he will consider as a mark of affection to himself. Be always elegant in your dress, but never expensive; or, I would rather say, never suffer yourself to be profuse; but your own good sense will tell you, that this article ought entirely to be directed by the state of your husband's purse. In the management of your family, be regular to exactitude, and always pay every bill yourself: by this

means you will avoid many impositions; for it will prevent tradespeople and servants from combining to cheat. Be kind, and even affectionate, to all your domestics; but at the same time never suffer them to be guilty of the slightest disrespect. Let your conduct set them an example both of religion and morality; and, above all things, avoid the practice of running in debt. Cultivate those talents with which nature has endowed you, for the purpose of rendering your society more pleasing to the object of your choice; for, though beauty may, for a time, delight the eyes of a husband it is mental qualifications alone which can insure the possession of his heart.

CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY

IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE month of May is every year ushered in with a ceremony which has something in the design of it pretty enough. In most of the great parishes, they choose from among the daughters of the farmers a young maid, the queen of the May; she is dressed in the gayest manner, and is attended by twenty others, as maids of honor: she has also a young man, who is her captain, and a number of inferior officers. In opposition to her is the queen of Winter; a man dressed in woman's clothes, with woollen hoods, furrippets, and the warmest habits one upon another. In this manner are her attendants dressed; and she has also a captain and troop for her defence—each party equipped as emblems of the beauty of Spring and the deformity of Winter. One party is preceded by violins and flutes; the other with the rough music of tongs and cleavers. Both companies march till they meet on a common, and then their trains have a mock engagement. If the queen of Winter's forces get the better, so as to take the queen of May prisoner, she is ransomed for as much as pays the expenses of the day. After the ceremony, Winter and her company retire, and divert themselves in a barn; and the others remain on the green, when, having danced a considerable time, they conclude the evening with a feast—the queen with her maids at one table, and the captain with his troop, at another,

From the Boston Gazette.

REPORT OF A CASE,

Argued and determined in the

SUPREME COURT OF CUPID.

Hiemal Term—Anno Amoris, 5808.

CAROLINE EDDINGTON

vs.

CHRISTOPHER HARCOURT.

THIS was an action for damages on a breach of promise, and the case in evidence was as follows:—

The defendant paid his addresses to the plaintiff, who was the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and after having for a long time used unwearied endeavors to gain her affections, succeeded and engaged to marry her. Shortly afterwards by a course of misfortunes her father lost the major part of his estate, and the defendant, discovering this event, abandoned the lady. And this action was brought for the recovery of damages, she had sustained by reason of his perfidy; it being also in evidence, that his addresses and perseverance had prevented other gentlemen from throwing their fortunes at the lady's feet, who since have become married.

Temoin, Serjeant, contended for the defendant, that such was the rigor of the matrimonial contract, and such the duties required by Hymen, that if a gentleman became in any degree disaffected towards the lady, it was not only proper but was a positive duty, to refuse to enter into an alliance, which could be productive only of discordant and unhappy sensations, and which would substitute confusion and ill nature in the room of those many connubial enjoyments, which make life pleasant and peaceful. He also contended, that it was enough that it was a fact, that the gentleman became dissatisfied on any account, and that he was not bound to state the cause; and therefore the plaintiff had no cause of action.

But the court overruled this doctrine, and said, that unless the defendant could prove some deceit or fraud on the part of the lady or her friends, he could not justify his inconstancy and desertion: that it was his duty to examine the lady's merit before he carried things so far; that he shall not be allowed to take advantage of his own fickleness and folly; and that as the lady had pro-

ved special damages he must be accountable for the injury. The court further observed, that the views of Harcourt were easily discovered, and that it was evident, that in seeking this connection he was more desirous of worshipping Plutus, than of becoming a votary of Hymen: that to the queen of love such conduct was extremely offensive, and was contrary to every principle of honor and justice: and they hoped this would be the last case of this nature that would come before them.

The Jury being directed to give paramount damages, it was determined that the defendant should settle on the plaintiff the one half of his estate.

EFFECT OF SUPERSTITION.

SOME time ago a woman, of one of the Scilly Islands (St. Martin's) having the misfortune to lose two or three sheep, through sickness or starvation, possessed herself with a notion that this calamity had fallen upon her through some supernatural agency, and that she and her sheep were bewitched. Determined to sift the affair, she took a passage to Penzance, to consult a genuine son of the Druids, who is content to sell his oracles, under the appellation of a conjuror. The wizard proceeded to work, and soon discovered, that the malignant spirit who had caused this mischief inhabited the frail body of an old mare, the property of the unfortunate woman, and who had long inhabited the same fields, and cropped the same herbage with the deceased sheep. He assured her, that while this mare lived, nothing would prosper with her, but that if she burnt the mare to death, her future sheep and herself would live long and prosper.

She returned home, assembled her neighbors, who, as credulous as herself, were ready to assist at this ceremony. The mare was tied to a stake, the straw and faggots placed about her, and, surrounded by a circle of idiots, was offered up a sacrifice to the genius of superstition! In plain English, they actually burnt the old mare to death.

Trust thy secrets to one only, though a thousand seek thy friendships.

MOORISH GRATITUDE.

AS a late emperor was once passing the river Beth on horseback, at a place where it falls into the Seboo, he was in imminent danger of being drowned, when one of the Negroes plunged into the stream, and saved his life, at the risque of his own. Having preserved his royal master, the slave showed marks of exultation at his good fortune. But Sede Mahomet drawing his sabre, with one blow almost severed his head from his body: exclaiming "here is an infidel, to suppose that God stood in need of his assistance to save a shariff's life."—The same magnanimous despot being once slightly reproached by a French consul for not performing a promise made him, answered, "takest thou me for an infidel, that I must be the slave of my word—know that it is in my power to say and unsay whatever and whenever I please."

CONCEIT CAN CURE, CONCEIT CAN KILL.

AN honest country baker, having by anxious application to his business in the day time, and a constant attendance at the tippling-houses at night, contracted a distemper best known by the name of the *Hyp* or the *Horrors*, and became so very miserable, that he made two attempts on his own life; his friends at length applied to a physician, a quack probably, by the low fee he demanded, which was neither more nor less, than a new quartern loaf whenever he should send for it. In return for the first quartern, he sent a box of pills, with directions for the baker to take three at six o'clock in the morning fasting, after which to walk four miles; to take the same number at six in the evening, and to walk the like number of miles; to repeat the same number of pills at eight, and to work them off with a point of ale, without the use of his pipe and the like number at ten o'clock, going to bed. The baker kept his word with the doctor, and the doctor fulfilled his engagement with his patient; for at the end of the month, the honest fellow was in as good health, and enjoyed as high spirits as when he was a boy. The cheapness of the cure induced our baker to enquire of his doctor, by what wonderful medicine so speedy and perfect a cure had been effect-

ed. The doctor, which is another proof of his not being regularly bred, told him that the pills were made of his own loaf covered with gold leaf; and added, that if he would take the same medicine, and follow the same directions, whenever his relapsing into his former course of life should bring on the like disorder, he might be sure of as speedy and effectual a cure.

THE NO DEDICATION OF A WORK.

BY HOGARTH.

NOT dedicated to any prince in Christendom, for fear it might be thought an idle piece of arrogance. Not dedicated to any man of quality, for fear it might be thought too assuming. Not dedicated to any learned body of men, as either of the universities or the Royal Society, for fear it might be thought an uncommon piece of vanity. Not dedicated to any one particular friend, for fear of offending another. Therefore dedicated to nobody; but if for *once* one may suppose nobody to be every body, as every body is said to be nobody, then is this work dedicated to every body:

By their most humble and devoted,

W. HOGARTH.

A LONG NOSE.

A GENTLEMAN having put out a candle by accident one night, ordered his waiting man (who was a simple being,) to light it again in the kitchen; "but take care James," added he, "that you do not hit yourself against any thing in the dark."—Mindful of the caution, James stretched out both arms at full length before him, but unluckily, a door that stood half open, passed between his hands and struck him a woeful blow upon the nose; "Dickens!" muttered he, when he recovered his senses a little, "I always heard I had a plaguey long nose, but I vow I never have thought that it was longer than my arm."

The Visitor.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1804.

In the course of next week the office of the VISITOR will be removed to No. 102, Water-street, opposite the CHRONICLE office.

LIST OF DEATHS IN N. YORK.

The city clerk reports the deaths of 37 persons during the week ending on Saturday last.

OF CONSUMPTION 11—cancer uteri 1—gout in the stomach 1—pulmonary consumption 1—accident 1—diarrhæa 1—convulsions 1—pleurisy 1—debility 1—inflammation of lungs 2—sudden 2—pneumonia 1—fits 3—hives 1—affection in the liver 1—teething 1—pulmonia 1—apoplexy 1—and 5 of disorders not mentioned.

Of the above 23 were adults and 14 children.

There are letters in town which state that the emperor of Russia has by his ambassador at Constantinople interfered with his good offices to the release of the officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Philadelphia.

Aurora.

From the Mississippi Herald.

A melancholy circumstance took place last night at the Pine Ridge, on the Pine Grove plantation, between the hours of two and three, the gin was observed to be on fire in all directions so much so, as to render fruitless any exertion on the part of Mr. Parkinson and the Negroes to save it; sixty thousand weight of cotton in the seed is supposed to have been consumed by the devouring element, the wind from the northward blowing very fresh. However we are happy to say, by the attention of that gentleman, who kept the Negroes on the alert, the dwelling house and Negro cabins, fences, &c. all contiguous to the gin, no further da-

mage was sustained. It is supposed from a variety of circumstances that the fire was intentionally put to the building and that this foul deed was executed by a person in the neighborhood.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Full Dress.—1. A round dress of Egyptian brown or puce colored sarsnet. The body made quite plain, very low in the back and over the bosom. Sleeves of white satin or muslin, trimmed with pink and black velvet; a bunch of heron feathers fixed on the left side. White shoes, swansdown muff.

2. A robe of slate colored sarsnet, with sleeves of lace and muslin, or worked muslin; a lace tucker drawn across the bosom. A turban of slate colored satin to match the dress, ornamented with pearls or diamonds and heron feathers. White shoes.

3. A robe of white satin, trimmed with swansdown; white tippet. A Spanish hat of black velvet, turned up on one side, and ornamented with a black feather.

4. Round dress of white or colored muslin, with a fur tippet. The hair dressed and ornamented with an elegant tiara and combs.

Head dresses.—1. A cap of white crape, trimmed round the front and to the top of the crown with white lace; a bunch of roses in front.—2. A bit of pink crape trimmed round the front, and ornamented with flowers.—3. A cap of buff satin, trimmed with pink and black velvet, and a deep lace border.—4. A cap of white crape, trimmed with white ribbon and a bunch of flowers.—5. A cap of buff satin with a large twist of white crape around the front, and a very long end on the left side; a bunch of roses in front.—6. A turban of yellow crape; the crown flat with a very large twist round the front ornamented with pearls and yellow feathers.—7 A turban of blue crape and white satin, ornamented with blue feathers.—8 A hat of Etruscan silk, ornamented with a willow feather.—9 A cap of white crape, ornamented with pink lilies. A lace border.

Observations.—The prevailing colors are Egyptian brown, buff and pink. The dresses still continue to be made very low, and lace is introduced into almost every part of them. Turbans are much worn. The hair when dressed without a turban is in large bows and ornamented with pearl or diamond combs. Large silk shawls of a new fabric in imitation of Leopard spots, are much worn for the opera and play Black velvet pelices and spencers continue to form the walking dress.

Regulations adopted by the Superintendent of Chimnies in this city.

In conformity to the following law, the offices will be opened on the first day of May next—For the First District, in the upper part of the watch-house, corner of Wall and Broad-streets. For Second, 63 Beekman-street. For Third, No. 21 Chamber-street. For Fourth, No. 43 Oliver-street. At which places due attention will be paid to registering in order for cleaning and sweeping of chimnies.

The offices will be opened for the accommodation of the citizens from 9 till 1 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

ADOLPH L. DEGROVE.

SUPERINTENDANT,

N. B. Persons having colored boys to hire or sell will apply to the Superintendent, No. 321 Pearl street.

Extract from an ordinance, relative to the Sweeping of Chimnies in the City of New-York.

Passed 9th April, 1804.

2. And be it further ordained. That from and after the first day of May next, the said superintendent shall commence the duties of his office, and shall on or before the first day of May next, establish four offices for the purpose of registering all chimnies in the city of New-York that may be requested to be registered by the citizens thereof, for the purpose of being regularly swept and cleansed, and also for the purpose of attending to and executing the orders of the citizens relative to the sweeping and cleaning the chimnies not registered, and that he shall keep one of his offices in each of the following districts, to wit—The first, south of a line commencing at the foot of Courtland-Street, up the middle of Courtland-street to Broadway, down Maiden-lane to the East-River. Second up Maiden-lane to Broadway, up Broadway to James'-street, down James'-street to the East-River. Third up Courtland-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Chatham-street, up Chatham-street to Magazine-street up Magazine-street to Broadway up Broadway to Love-lane, and from thence to the North-river. Fourth, up James'-street to Chatham-street, down Chatham street to Magazine-street, up Magazine-street to Broadway, to Love-lane, and from thence as the road runs to Bellevue; and the said offices shall be kept open and duly attended to every day (Sundays excepted) during the usual hours of business.

12. And be it further ordained, that the said superintendent shall be entitled to and receive for sweeping and cleaning unregistered chimnies, at and after the following rates, viz.

	Cents.	
Kitchen or ground floor,	28	
1st floor,	25	in a 4 story house.
2d floor,	20	
3d floor,	15	
4th floor,	11	
Kitchen or ground floor,	25	
1st floor,	22	in a 3 story house.
2d floor,	18	
3d floor,	14	
Kitchen or ground floor,	22	
1st floor,	18	in a 2 story house.
2d floor,	14	
Kitchen or ground floor,	18	
1st floor,	14	in a 1 story house.

And at and after the same rate for chimnies not within the descriptions aforesaid, to be entitled to and receive six cents in addition to the above, for sweeping chimnies where franklins or grates are used, whereby the sweep may be obliged to enter any other chimney, unless he receives pay for both, in which case no addition shall be allowed.

"15. And be it further ordained, That the said superintendant shall be entitled to and receive for sweeping and cleaning all registered chimnies, at and after the rate following, viz.

	Cents.	
Kitchen or ground floor,	20	
1st floor,	18	in a 4 story house
2d floor,	16	
3d floor,	12½	
4th floor,	9	
Kitchen or ground floor,	20	
1st floor,	18	in a 3 story house.
2d floor,	16	
3d floor,	12½	
Kitchen or ground floor,	18	
1st floor,	16	in a 2 story house
2d floor,	12½	
Kitchen or ground floor,	16	
1st floor,	12½	in a 1 story house

And at and after the same rate for chimnies within the description aforesaid, to be ascertained as near as can be, and that he shall be entitled to and receive four cents in addition to the above for sweeping chimnies where franklins or grates are used, whereby the sweepers may be obliged to enter another chimney, unless he receives pay for both, in which case no addition shall be allowed."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

The Soldier's Daughter (Cherry) and Sixty Third Letter (Oulton.)

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The Soldier's Daughter (Cherry) and Sixty Third Letter (Oulton.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

The Earl of Essex and a new pantomime got up under the direction of Signor Bologna were advertised for this evening but postponed on account (as we suppose) of the bad weather. Signor Bologna's abilities in pantomime exhibitions and his humor as a clown

are so well known that much expectation is excited. We understand that the Manager has spared no expense in the necessary decorations, so, that we shall probably witness the best thing of the kind ever brought forward in this City.



Married,

On Friday evening last week, Mr. Elijah Lyon, of White Plains, to Miss Sarah Lyon, of Horse Neck.

On Friday evening last week, Mr. John Claude, to Miss Sophia Caroline Hogg, both of the New-York Theatre.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 17th inst. the Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, to Miss Martha Leiper, daughter of Thomas Leiper, Esq. all of that city.



Died,

On Saturday the 14 inst. Mrs. Mary Bard, relict of the late Mr. John Bard, of this City.

At Schenectady Mrs. Wiggins, daughter of Col. Carman, of Long Island.

On Monday the 16th. instant, in the 61st. year of his life, the Rev. Doctor D. Romeyn, one of the professors of Theology in the reformed Dutch Church, and Senior Pastor of the Dutch Church in the city of Schenectady.

On the 16th day of Jan. last, at Geneva, in the county of Ontario, in this State, Mrs. Pulteney Dana, the consort of Wm. Pulteney Dana, esq. in the 21st year of her age. This amiable woman was cut off in the prime of life, after a few days illness, leaving behind her an affectionate and disconsolate husband and an infant daughter only three weeks old.

W. S. TURNER,

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM LONDON.

Respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he practices in all the various branches of his profession. He fits Artificial Teeth with such uncommon nicety as to answer all the useful purposes of nature, and of so neat an appearance, that it is impossible to discern them from real ones. His method of cleaning the teeth is allowed to afford every possible elegance to the finest set, without giving the least pain or incurring the slightest injury to the enamel. In the most raging tooth-ache he can truly say, that his Tincture has very seldom failed in removing the torture; but if the decay is beyond the power of remedy, his attention in extracting the tooth, and indeed of decayed teeth in general, (from considerable study and practice) is attended with infinite ease and safety.

Mr. TURNER will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or he may be consulted at No. 12, Dey-Street—where may be had, with directions, his Antiscorbutic TOOTH-POWDER, a most innocent preparation of his own, from Chymical and Medical experience. It has been in great esteem the last ten years, and is considered as pleasant in its application, as it is excellent in its effect; it renders the teeth smooth and white, braces the gums, makes them healthful, red and firm, prevents decay, tooth-ache, that accumulation of tartar, (so destructive to the teeth and gums) and imparts to the breath a most delectable sweetness.

Sold by appointment of the proprietor, at G. & R. Waite's Patent Medicine Warehouse and Bookstore, No. 64, Maiden-Lane.

SELECT TUITION. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

From 12 till 3 o'clock.

Young Ladies above 12 years of age, who are desirous of perfecting themselves in an approved system of English Education, may apply at JAMES REID's select school for young ladies, No. 80, Greenwich st. on or before the 7th of May, as none will be admitted after that date.

EDUCATION.

Mr. & Mrs. Pirson,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that on the first of May next they will open a select boarding and day School for young ladies at No. 308 Greenwich Street.

As the number they propose taking will not exceed thirty five, and as their sole attention will be directed to the improvement of the mind, the morals and the address of their pupils, they hope for a share of public patronage.

Further particulars till the first of May will be made known by applying at Mr. Raybould's, No. 323 Greenwich-Street.

Theatre.

On Saturday evening, April 28,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A Comedy, called,

The Poor Gentleman.

with a grand new Pantomime,

called,

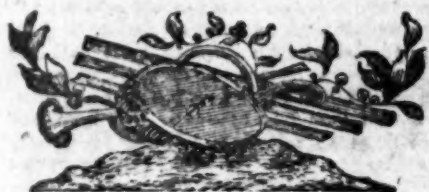
HARLEQUIN'S STATUE,

Or, the Witches of the Lake.

On Monday evening,

THE EARL OF ESSEX,

AND, HARLEQUIN'S STATUE.



THE NEW-CASTLE APOTHECARY.

A MAN, in many a country town, we know,
Professes openly with death to wrestle;
Ent'ring the field against the grimly foe,
Arm'd with a mortar and a pestle.

Yet, some affirm no enemies they are;
But meet just like prize fighters in a fair,
Who first shake hands before they box,
Then give each other plagu'ey knocks,
With all the love and kindness of a brother:
So (many a suffering patient saith)
Tho' the apothecary fights with death,
Still they're sworn friends to one another.

A member of this Æsculapian line,
Lived at Newcastle upon Tyne:
No man could better gild a pill;
Or make a bill;
Or mix a draught, or bleed, or blister;
Or draw a tooth out of your head;
Or chatter scandal by your bed;
Or give a clyster.

Of occupations these were *quantum suff.*:
Yet, still, he thought the list not long enough;
And therefore Midwifery he chose to pin to't.
This balanced things;—for if he burl'd
A few score mortals from the world,
He made amends by bringing others in to't.
His fame, full six miles round the country ran;
In short, in reputation he was *solus*;
All the old women call'd him "a fine man!"
His name was Bolus.

Benjamin Bolus, tho' in trade,
(Which oftentimes will genius fetter)
Read works of fancy, it is said:
And cultivated the *Belles Lettres*.

And why should this be thought so odd?
Can't men have taste who cure a phthisic?
Of Poetry tho' patron god,
Apollo patronises physic.
Bolus loved verse;—and took so much delight in't,
That his prescriptions he resolv'd to write in't.
No opportunity he e'er let pass
Of writing the directions on his labels,
In dapper couplets—like *Gay's Fables*:
Or rather, like the lines in *Hudibras*.

Apothecary's verse!—And where's the treason?
'Tis simply honest dealing;—not a crime;
When patients swallow physic without reason,
It is but fair to give a little rhyme.

He had a patient lying at death's door,
Some three miles from the town—it might be four;
To whom, one evening, Bolus sent an article,
In Pharmacy, that's call'd cathartical.
And on the label of the stuff,
He wrote this verse:
Which one would think, was clear enough,
And terse:—

"When taken,
"To be well shaken."

Next morning, early, Bolus rose;
And to the patient's house he goes;—
Upon his pad,
Who a vile trick of stumbling had,
It was, indeed a very sorry back;
But that's of course!
For what's expected from a horse,
With an apothecary on his back?

Bolus arrived; and gave a doubtful tap;
Between a single and a double rap.—

Knocks of this kind
Are given by gentlemen who teach to dance;
By fiddlers, and by opera singers:
One loud, and then a little one behind;
As if the knocker fell, by chance,
Out of their fingers.

The servant lets him in, with dismal face,
Long as a courtier's out of place—
Portending some disaster;
John's countenance as rueful look'd, and grim,
As if th' apothecary had physic'd him—
And not his master.

"Well, how's the patient?" Bolus said—
John shook his head.
"Indeed!—hum! ha!—that's very odd!
He took the draught?"—John gave a nod.
"Well—how?—what then?—speak out you dunce!"
"Why then?"—says John—"we shook him once."
"Shook him!—how?"—Bolus stammer'd out:
"We jolted him about."

"Zounds! shake a patient, man!—a shake wont do."

"No, Sir—and so we gave him *two*,"
"Two shakes!—od's curse!"
"T'would make the patient worse."
"It did so, sir!—and so a *third* we tried."
"Well, and what then?"—"then, sir, my master died."

EPIGRAM.

DICK on his wife could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when she died;
Her life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

N. SMITH,

Chymical Perfumer, from London,
at the New-York Hair-Powder
and Perfume Manufactory, the Rose,
No. 114, opposite the City-Hotel,
Broad-Way.

Smith's improved chemical Milk of Roses, so well known for clearing the skin from scurf, pimples, redness, or sunburns; has not its equal for whitening and preserving the skin to extreme old age, and is very fine for gentlemen to use after shaving—with printed directions—6s. 8s. and 12s. per bottle, or 3 dollars per quart.

Smith's Pomade de Grasse, for thickening the hair and keeping it from coming out or turning grey; 4s. and 8s. per pot, with printed directions.

His Superfine white Hair Powder, 1s. per lb.

Do. Violet, double scented, 1s. 6d. do.

His beautiful Rose Powder, 2s. 6d. do.

Highly improved sweet scented hard and soft Pomatums, 1s. per pot or roll, double, 2s. do.

His white almond Wash-ball, 2s. and 3s. each.

Very good common, 1s. Camphor, 2s. 3s. do.

Do. Vegetable.

Gentlemen may have their shaving boxes filled with fine Shaving Soap, 2s. each.

Smith's Balsamic Lip Salve of Roses, for giving a most beautiful coral red to the lips; cures roughness and chaps, leaves them quite smooth, 2s.—4s. per box.

His fine Cosmetic Cold Cream, for taking off all kinds of roughness, and leaving the skin smooth and comfortable, 3s. and 4s. per pot.

Smith's Savonnette Royal Paste, for washing the skin, making it smooth, delicate, and fair, to be had only as above, with directions, 4s. and 8s. per pot.

Smith's Chymical Dentrifice Tooth Powder, for the Teeth and Gums, warranted, 2s. and 4s. per box.

Smith's purified Chymical Cosmetic Wash-ball, far superior to any other for softening, beautifying and preserving the skin, with an agreeable perfume, sold with printed directions, 4s. and 8s. each.

WHAITES & CHARTERS.

PATENT PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

No. 19, Barclay-Street, opposite St. Peter's Church,
Have for sale elegant additional-key'd patent Piano Fortes of superior quality in tone and workmanship to any that have been imported, as they are made after the latest improvement, with upright Dampers, and the Back solid. They will not require tuning so often as instruments in general do.

N. B. Second-hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange. Instruments lent on hire, tuned and repaired with neatness and accuracy.

TUITION.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his employers for their patronage, and flatters himself that he has every reason to hope for a continuance of the same, soliciting also the patronage of the public, informs, that he has removed his School to No. 17, Bancker-Street where he proposes continuing the ensuing year. A Tutoress will attend in said School for the purpose of teaching plain sewing and all kinds of needle work. The subscriber continues as usual to give lessons to ladies and gentlemen at their own dwelling, particularly in the art of Penmanship, wherein he will accomplish them in three months or exact no pay.

W. D. LEZELL.

NEW-YORK: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MING & YOUNG, No. 90, WILLIAM-STREET,
WHERE EVERY KIND OF PRINTING IS EXECUTED.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS
PAPER ARE RECEIVED AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.